

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9048a**Specification**

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P, FC,E |
| Primary Accession | O43909 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Antigen Region | 43-72 |

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2137**Other Names**

Exostosin-like 3, EXT-related protein 1, Glucuronyl-galactosyl-proteoglycan 4-alpha-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, Hereditary multiple exostoses gene isolog, Multiple exostosis-like protein 3, Putative tumor suppressor protein EXTL3, EXTL3, EXTL1L, EXTR1, KIAA0519

Target/Specificity

This EXTL3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 43-72 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human EXTL3.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** EXTL3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28397838, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3518}

Function Glycosyltransferase which regulates the biosynthesis of heparan sulfate (HS) (PubMed:[28132690](#), PubMed:[28148688](#)). Initiates HS synthesis by transferring the first N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosamine (alpha-GlcNAc) residue (GlcNAcT-I activity) to the tetrasaccharide linker (GlcA-Gal-Gal-Xyl)-Ser core linker (PubMed:[11390981](#), PubMed:[35676258](#)). May also transfer alpha-GlcNAc residues during HS elongation (GlcNAcT-II activity) (PubMed:[11390981](#), PubMed:[35676258](#)). Lacks glucuronyl transferase II (GlcAT-II) activity (PubMed:[11390981](#), PubMed:[35676258](#)). Important for both skeletal development and hematopoiesis, through the formation of HS proteoglycans (HSPGs) (PubMed:[28132690](#), PubMed:[28148688](#), PubMed:[11390981](#), PubMed:[22727489](#), PubMed:[35676258](#)). Through the synthesis of HS, regulates postnatal pancreatic islet maturation and insulin secretion (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane. Nucleus Note=Interaction with REG3A induces its translocation to the nucleus

Tissue Location

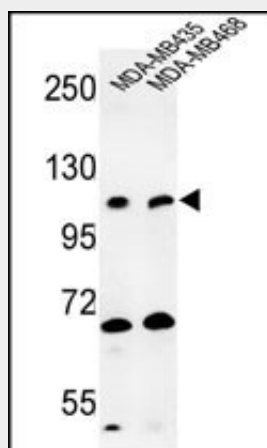
Ubiquitous. Expressed in keratinocytes. Expressed in pancreas (PubMed:34099862).

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

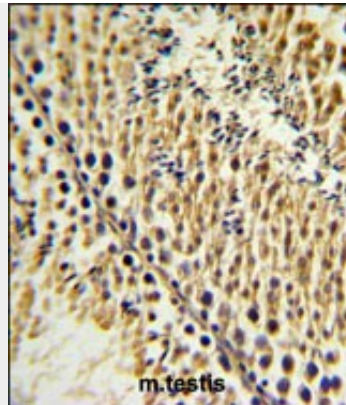
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

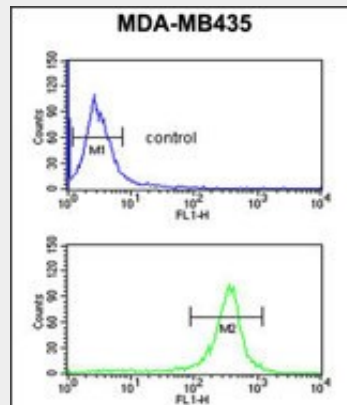
EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9048a) in MDA-MB435, MDA-MB468 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). EXTL3 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9048a) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9048a) flow cytometric analysis of MDA-MB435 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

EXTL3 is probable glycosyltransferase.

EXTL3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Kaidonis,X., et.al., Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18 (2), 194-199 (2010)
Pata,G., et.al., J Surg Oncol 100 (6), 520-522 (2009)